

Administration Report of the Manipur State

For the year
1923—24

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

MANIPUR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR

1923-24.

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BY

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Indian Civil Service

PRESIDENT MANIPUR STATE BOARD



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT. OF MANIPUR STATE.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area and Population. The State of Manipur lies between Latitude 23° 50' and 25° 30' North, and Longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East. The area of the State is 8,456 square miles of which 7,350 square miles consist of hilly and mountainous country inhabited by Naga and Kuki tribes. The Manipuris or Meiteis inhabit the central valley which has an estimated area of 700 square miles. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, was 3,84,016 of which 59,614 are inhabitants of Manipur valley and 1,21,402 of the Hill Tracts.

Revenue and Tribute. 2. The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 7,39,245. The State pays the Government of India an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000.

His Highness and the Raj Family. 3. His Highness Maharaja Chura Chand Singh C. B. E. was 38 years 11 months and 16 days old on March 31st 1924. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatria and has five wives: (1) Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri Ibemacha, (2) Chingakham Sayam Sakhi, (3) Ngangbam Preo Sakhi, (4) Chongtham Chetanamanjuri and (5) Haobam Lilabati.

His Highness has three sons by the second Rani, four daughter by the first Rani, one son and one daughter by the third Rani and one son by the fifth Rani. The eldest son is aged sixteen years, the second thirteen years and the third ten years. The fourth and fifth sons were born respectively on July 22nd 1923 and December 23rd 1923.

The two eldest sons are being educated at the Raj-Kum College, Imphal.

4. During the year the State was visited by Mr. W. C. M. Dundas, C. I. E., Inspector General of Police, Col. C. H. Bensley, M. A. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Mr. O. H. Desenne, M. I. E., Offg. Chief Engineer, Sir W. J. Reid, K. B. E., C. S. I. Vice-President of the Assam Executive Council, Hon'ble Mr. G. E. Soames, B. A., Second Secretary to the Government of Assam, Lieutenant Colonel A. A. MacHarg, D. S. O., R. E., Director of Surveys, Assam, and Mr. A. J. Hughes, C. I. E. Offg. Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam.

5. Politically there is nothing to mention except that one of the Kuki chiefs connected with the last kuki rebellion showed some restlessness. Pakang chief of Hinglep was one of those who had been interned at Sadiya, but subsequently released and allowed to settle at their respective villages. He bore a grudge against Papong chief of Kangpi who on a previous occasion prevented him levying an impost from some Kabui villages in the Sadar area. In January 1924 Pakang and his mantri Yangshei with a large retinue came to Chothe in the Sadar area evidently with the intention of intimidating Papong and the Kabui villages into submission. However the charge of extortion brought against them was not proved and they were discharged with a warning that if they should again enter the Sadar area within the next three years without permission, they would be severely punished. The Sub-Divisional Officer North-West area reports that Khonoma an Angami village in the Naga Hills exerts some influence over the Kabui villages of his area. These villages are considered by it as its vassals and are sometimes made to pay tribute to it. The Sub-Divisional Officers, Messrs. W. Shaw, B. C. Gasper and L. L. Peters continued to hold charge of their respective Sub-Divisions, Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Ukhrul throughout the year, except for short periods during which Messrs. Shaw and Peters were on leave. They were on tour for 125, 117 and 118 days respectively. The number of days on tour is small, considering that touring is the chief duty of a Hill Officer. There were only three military outposts, one at each Sub-Divisional head quarter.

6. Five border meetings were held during the year under Report. One of these was at Wilong near the Naga Hills border, where the Political Agent in Manipur, the Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills, and I met in June 1924. A second border meeting between Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills and myself was held in August at Mao. Here I disposed of many inter-district cases in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills. Of the other three, two were held by the Subdivisional Officer, S. W. Area with the Superintendent Lushai Hills and the Assistant Superintendent Chin Hills respectively and one by the Subdivisional Officer N. W. area with the Subdivisional Officer North Cachar Hills. All these border meetings were for disposal of interdistrict cases. In addition to these the Deputy Commissioner Mawlaik, Burma, asked for a border meeting in January 1924 and one was arranged at Tamu on January 15th, but owing to the unforeseen arrival of his Commissioner, the Deputy Com-

missioner Mawlaik was unable to attend, and as no other Burma officials were present when I arrived in Tamu, all cases had to be postponed.

Towards the close of 1923 information was received from the Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills that the Government of Burma had decided to abolish migration fees among Kukis with effect from January 1st 1924. This was the only information received by the State, concerning a matter in which Manipur is very closely interested, as there is a constant stream of Kuki migration between Manipur and Burma.

The State authorities had hoped that the Government of Burma would have consulted the State before passing final orders on such a subject.

7. During the year under report His Highness twice visited Shillong. On the first occasion he was present at ^{Tours} His Excellency the Governor's Darbar. He was out on tour in the valley for 87 days. He also toured for eight days in the Southern hills to make arrangements for catching wild elephants. He proceeded along the Tamu road via Kakching and returned thereby and was so far successful as to secure two elephants. I was on tour for 113 days. The most important and longest of these tours was the one to and from Jiribam, where many complicated revenue matters were settled. Of the others the longer ones were in the hills in order to visit Subdivisional head quarters and other places. The shorter ones were in the valley to decide locally Revenue, Fishery and Miscellaneous cases.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti B. A. continued to hold charge of the Land Revenue Office and settlement work ^{Charge and Tours} throughout the year. He also assessed foreigners' income tax and trading license fees during the year. He was on tour for 107 days. He was assisted by Bibu Nadia Singh B A. Sub-Deputy Collector who was on tour for 86 days.

2. There were four Kanungos and twenty eight *amins* as before. Two ^{Field Staff} *kanungos* and twelve *amins* were entrusted with their ordinary duties of settlement work and two *amins* were occupied with field mutation. All the rest were employed in the cadastral survey of the valley. In addition one *kanungo* for seven months and thirty *amins* for three months were temporarily employed in the survey. The *kanungo* was selected from the most experienced *amins* and *amins* from the men already trained locally for this purpose. 10 more *amins* were trained locally during the year under report. One permanent *amin* was also employed throughout the year for settlement work in Jiribam.

The cadastral survey of three circles of Khabam pana comprising an area of about 48 square miles was begun in December and the field work was nearly completed at the close of the year under report.

3. No change was made in rates of assessment during the year under report, either in the valley or in Jiribam.
 Assessment. During the year under report 2,753 bighas (915.04 acres) of land as against 4,704 bighas (1,555 acres) in the previous year were measured in the dariabadi survey and 341 bighas (112.72 acres) as against 210 bighas (69.4 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area of rayatwari land cultivated was 36,122 bighas (21,855.51 acres) and in the special tenure land 7 bighas (2.31 acres).

In Jiribam 1,874 bighas (619.5 acres) of land under regular settlement were newly assessed to revenue and 888 bighas (293.55 acres) were relinquished. The area held under one year's lease was 727 bighas (240.33 acres) as against 307 bighas (101.4 acres) in the previous year. 1,129 bighas (373.22 acres) of new land were surveyed for assessment in the next year. The settlement made good progress during the year under report: the crops were good and about 200 new families settled.

4. The current demand of the valley was Rs. 4,79,260 as against Rs. 4,72,300 in the previous year. Rs. 4,008 of the
 Land Revenue Demand. increase was due to the cadastral survey of the previous year. The demand for Jiribam was Rs. 4,977 as against Rs. 4,462 in the previous year.

5. The staff of Lakpas was the same as in the previous year and as usual was principally engaged in Land Revenue
 Land Revenue Collection. Collection work. The Lakpas were also employed in collecting agricultural loans. Bibu Chandra Nath Dā, the Mauzadar of Jiribam, continued to hold charge during the year and performed his duties satisfactorily.

The percentage of collection of the current revenue in the valley was 84.82 as against 72.15 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley were Rs. 5,30,270 as against Rs. 4,27,203 in the previous year. The arrears on the current demand of the valley at the close of the year were Rs. 69,953 and on the arrear demand Rs. 61,034.

A sum of Rs. 6,025 was collected by the Mauzadar of Jiribam of which Rs. 5,274 was credited before the close of the year and Rs. 465 retained by him as his commission.

The collection of Land Revenue both in the valley and Jiribam was very satisfactory.

The arrear on the current demand of Jiribam was Rs. 760 and on the arrear demand Rs. 69.

Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 13,134 of the agricultural loan Rs. 1,313 was collected during the year. This was not satisfactory.

6. Remission of revenue was granted as usual to the old and helpless. The total remission granted in the valley during the year was Rs. 18,620 of which Rs. 2,811 was from the current and Rs. 15,809 from the arrear demand. This latter item included a large amount written off as irrecoverable.

7. Coercive measures in force in the valley are the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of a small fine on those who fail to pay their revenue before the close of the financial year. For the arrears of 1922-23 sale cases in respect of 28,751 defaulting estates were instituted for the purpose of realising Rs. 1,20,858. Of this amount Rs. 98,090 was realised before the date fixed for the sale of the estates, Rs. 1,632 was realised by sale and Rs. 5,092 was remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases for the realization of Rs. 21,171 from 6,256 defaulting estates were pending at the close of the year. Altogether 22,495 sale cases were disposed of during the year. Rs. 13,269 including Rs. 57 from Jiribam was realised on account of fines and credited under head "Miscellaneous".

8. Out of 19,093 cases for disposal 15,298 were disposed of during the year and 3,795 remained pending as against 11,168 cases disposed of, out of 15,273 in the previous year. The system of field mutation introduced has greatly facilitated court work and has helped the survey and collection work as well.

9. Hill house-tax was levied at the same rates as in previous years, viz., Rs. 3 on all houses in the hills and annas 10 on the houses of all hillmen who are *bonafide* cultivators of land in the valley or Jiribam.

The current demand was Rs. 71,024 as against Rs. 70,094 in the previous year. Of the total demand of Rs. 72,775, Rs. 70,700 was collected Rs. 1,991 remitted and Rs. 81 remained unrealised at the close of the year. The hill house tax collection was very satisfactory. There were no arrears outstanding at the close of the year except the small amount of Rs. 84 in the North-West Sub-Division. Of the total remission of Rs. 1,991 Rs. 1,072 granted by the Sub-Divisional Officer North-East Area was merely on account of commission granted to heads of villages for realisation of revenue and does not really come under this head. The remission of Rs. 513 granted by the Sub-Divisional Officer North-West Area was on account of 26 houses at Kuilong destroyed by fire and 145 houses for P. W. D. Work.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

During the year under report Rule 10 of the Rules for the General Administration of the State was revised.

2. The force is under the direct command of His Highness the Maharaja. Its sanctioned strength is eight Indian Officers,

Military Police.

24 non-commissioned Officers, 172 riflemen, five buglers and 24 handsman and this was the actual strength on 31st March 1924 as against the same numbers in the previous year.

The force is armed with Tower muskets. But it has as well 75 Martini-Henry rifles available for use on expedition and escorts.

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the palace, the Jail and the Revenue Office and to preserve internal peace. It also supplies a guard-of-honour to His Highness the Maharaja and escorts for him and the President of the Darbar, when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from this force when necessary.

Ningthoujam Golap Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar-Major during the year.

The cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 47,313 as against Rs. 45,854 in the previous year.

On account of the financial difficulties the scheme for the reorganisation of the State force has not been sanctioned.

The Commandant is of the opinion that the possession of magisterial powers would be of material assistance to him in the maintenance of discipline, particularly among those sepoys who do not live in the lines.

3. Nongmaithem Tomchouba Singh, the Police Member of the Darbar

Civil Police.

was in charge of the Civil Police throughout the year.

The strength of the Civil Police force at the close of the year was one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, six head constables, six writer constables and 32 constables as against one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, seven head constables, six writer constables and 29 constables in the previous year. The new Sub-Inspector was trained first at the Assam Police Training School, Dibrugarh and subsequently under the Superintendent of Police, Cachar and this is the first time that a properly trained Officer has been employed in the State Civil Police force. The Inspector, the two Sub-Inspectors and the writer constables were all Manipuris. Of the head constables, two were Gurkhas and the rest Manipuris. With the exception of two Gurkhas and one upcountryman, all the constables were Manipuris including one Manipuri Muhammadan.

There is only one thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction or powers. There are also four outposts, one of which

situated at Sengmai in the north of the valley. The three others are ~~located~~ on the three main roads leading into the valley of which the one at ~~is~~ is the most important as it controls the Dimapur road. The outposts at ~~helpokpi~~ and Pallel respectively control the Cachar and Burma roads.

During the year one head constable and one constable were dismissed and a head constable and three constables were departmentally punished. The total number of punishments were six, as against the same number in the previous year. The Inspector, one Sub-Inspector and two constables were given money rewards.

In addition to the above one Sub-Inspector and three constables are attached to the Political Agency to preserve order in the British Reserve. This force is maintained by Government.

During the year under review there was one particularly cold blooded murder, that of a Borpeta shopkeeper, who was enticed up to Manipur by two Manipuris who had been living with him for a year and a half at Borpeta. On his arrival in Manipur he was robbed and strangled. The accused were tried by the Political Agent, convicted and sentenced to death. [This case was enquired into by the Agency police and is not included in Appendix VII]

In the valley the number of thefts including burglaries increased. The total number of offences committed was 261 as against 256 in 1922-23. The proportion of conviction to arrest as well as to the number sent up for trial was greatly fallen. The number of cattle reported as lost was 266 as against 271 in the previous year. There is no doubt that a majority of these, if not all, were stolen.

In the hills the total number of offences reported was 173 as against 168 in the previous year. Three cases of culpable homicide were reported. In one case the accused was convicted under Section 304 I. P. C. and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment. In connection with one or two other cases seven persons were arrested, but two were discharged and five were awaiting trial at the close of the year. A half-witted person was reported from the North-East Area to have speared a young girl. He was convicted under Section 321 I P. C. and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The number of thefts recorded during the year was 20 as against 21 in the previous year. Of these 18 were reported from the area under the direct control of the President and seven from the North-West Hill Subdivision. No theft cases were reported from South West or North-East Subdivisions. The number of offences recorded under the head "contempts of the lawful authority of the public servants" increased by one, there being 59 as against 58 in the previous year.

The ratio of police including chowkidars to the population of the valley is 1 : 1026. There is only one policeman in three square miles.

The cost of the force during the year was Rs. 17,787 as against Rs. 17,795 in the previous year.

4 The number of chowkidars was 201 as against 203 in the previous year.

5. There is no special police force for the hill areas. *Lambus* carry out both the duties of police and of messengers of the State.

Lambus:

Some of them are also employed as interpreters. There were 82 *lambus* as against 47 *lambus* and five interpreters in the previous year. Of these 80 were Kukis, seven Manipuris, three Kabuis, one Kacha Naga, five Mao Nagas, two Maram Nagas and four Tangkhuls. Two *lambus* were given rewards of red cloth for seizing unlicensed guns.

6. There was no change in the number or constitution of the courts either in the valley or in the hills. The Cherap and

Criminal and Civil Justice.

Sadar Panchayet courts have six Members each, and the Rural Panchayets five Members. They sit as a bench to hear cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayets have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from these courts lie to the Cherap, which also hears original civil and criminal cases which are beyond the power of the subordinate courts.

As regards the hills, the President has powers equivalent to those of a district magistrate and the subdivisional officers have powers equivalent to those of subdivisional magistrates who are also magistrates of the first class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code 1898.

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the order of a subdivisional officer, when admissible, lie to the President. Appeals against the order of the President in criminal cases when admissible, lie to the Political Agent. There is no appeal against the order of the President in civil cases.

The Darbar is the highest original and appellate Civil and Criminal Court for all cases in which the Manipuri population alone is concerned. There is no appeal from its decisions, but His Highness, subject to the approval of the Political Agent, may remit punishment and revise decisions.

During the year, the Sadar Panchayet, the Rural Panchayets, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively disposed of 87, 374, 375 and 45 accused persons out of 109, 389, 379 and 47 persons brought before them.

As Appellate courts the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 14 and 44 criminal appeal petitions of which 14 and 37 were disposed of. Twenty petitions were preferred to His Highness against the order of the Darbar. Of these 16 were disposed of.

3,112 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet courts of which 195 were on account of landed property as against 135 in the previous year and 2,135 were money suits as against 2,117 in the previous year. 68 original civil suits as against 58 in the previous year were filed in the court of the Darbar, being suits in which the relations or servants of His Highness the Maharaja or servants of the Royal Family were concerned. Of these two were on account of landed property and 37 were on account of money transactions. The majority of civil cases concerning land are dismissed of in the Land Revenue court by the Officer in charge

of the Land Revenue Office from whose decisions appeal lies to the ~~Pro-~~^{President} and from him to His Highness.

The total value of suits of all kinds instituted in the valley courts was Rs. 2,00,276 as against Rs. 2,11,430 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was one month and twelve days 601 applications referring to execution of decrees for Rs. 48,077 were received by these courts and 700 referring to Rs. 45,950 were disposed of.

Of the 257 civil appeals before the Darbar 226 were disposed of. The Cherap had in their file 271 civil appeal suits of which 273 were disposed of. The progress of work in all the courts was satisfactory.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja had for consideration 162 appeal petitions against the order of the Darbar of which 125 were disposed of

In the Hill courts 188 accused persons were brought to trial and 461 persons were disposed of. 43 suits for landed property, 814 for money and 789 suits for other rights, of a total value of Rs. 1,55,530 were filed as against 1,629 original suits valued at Rs. 1,12,205 in the previous year.

In the Hill court of the President Manipur State Darbar five criminal appeal petitions were filed and disposed of. There were 15 civil appeals all of which were decided.

7 There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the State
Ext. admin and the neighbouring districts.

8. The Jail Department continued to be under the charge of Bhuban
Prison Singh, Darbar Member. There is only one prison in the State
namely that at Imphal, which had during the year an average daily population of 1993 as against 23535 in the previous year. The average daily number of sick was 13 as against 1339 in the previous year. Nine inmates died during the year and five prisoners escaped. Four prisoners were recaptured. A large number of escaped prisoners are still at large. It does not seem probable that they have all left the State or that their relations do not know their whereabouts and it is a serious stigma that every year prisoners escape and some are never recaptured.

On 31st March 1921 there were 154 male convicts, one female convict, five male and one female undertrial prisoners and two lunatics in the Jail. Of the 161 male inmates 112 were Manipuris, 17 hillmen and two foreigners. The two females were Manipuri women.

The system of employing convict prisoner in State Works and charging the State Works Department according to work done has worked well during the year. It appears that the Jail Department was able to earn more than three annas per day for each convict so employed. Labour was also supplied for certain works at the old rate of three annas per head per day. Labour for certain works in the palace was free.

During the year a sum of Rs. 3,033 was credited on account of manufactured articles and garden products. Rs. 2,927 was expended on raw materials, Rs. 2,858 was credited on account of extramural Jail labour.

9. 2,796 documents were registered in the year under report as against 3,734 in the previous year.

10. There is no municipality. All municipal work in the British Reserve is carried on by the Political Agent and a Committee of five Members nominated by him.

Municipal Administration. The maintenance charges are provided for by a State grant of Rs. 4,000 and the revenue from various taxes incident on residents in the British Reserve. The Committee also undertakes various conservancy and other duties in the town outside the British Reserve, the cost being borne by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The rainfall of the year was a little below normal, but it was sufficient for the cultivation of rice, although a little more rain in September would have given still better results.

Weather and Crops. The rice crop may be reckoned as a sixteen anna crop. The area under rice cultivation in the valley was estimated at 5,23,000 bighas or 1,72,893 acres.

In addition to rice which is the staple crop of Manipur, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, wheat, *khesari*, *mug*, mustard, *matikalai*, potatoes and chillies are grown in the valley. The outturn of tobacco was bad, that of sugarcane, peas and *mug*, was fair. Other crops were good.

The rainfall in the hills greatly exceeded that of the previous year. Rice cultivation in the N. E. Subdivision suffered somewhat from heavy rain in October, but the cotton crop was exceptionally good. The outturn of other crops such as millet and Indian corn was normal. Crops of all kinds were very good in the hill areas in general except in a few villages in the N. W. Subdivision. The weather in February and March was very dry, and this, though favourable for jhuming, was detrimental to sowing in the next summer. The demonstrator of wet rice cultivation in the N. W. Subdivision was employed during the year in experimenting on the kind of seed best suited to terraced cultivation and was therefore unable to take up any actual demonstration work.

The Darbar's order requiring villagers to destroy water-hyacinth within their village boundaries has not as yet produced any appreciable effect. It is very difficult to enforce the order and even if it can be enforced it is not possible to see that the work is carried out properly. The Darbar has further resolved to employ some boats and boatmen in certain places to see whether the pest can be removed by hired labour. Some large fisheries which have already been entirely covered with hyacinth have been leased for three years on condition that the leaseholders shall keep them clear of the pest.

2. The average price of unskilled day labour in the valley is four annas a day and in the hills forced labour is also paid for at the same rate.

Wages and Labour.

3. Rice was cheap throughout the year. *Matikalui* was cheaper than in the previous year. The prices of other food stuffs specially fish continued to be high.

Price of Food Grains

4. The main trade in Manipur is that in rice. 1,81,370 maunds were exported during the year under report. The trade is chiefly in the hands of foreigners, principally Marwaris. Weaving is a considerable industry in Manipur. It is entirely carried on by women. Flyshuttle looms are gradually increasing; but their number is still small. The looms in general use are primitive and entail unnecessary labour. The Manipuri *mooga* is nowadays very scarce, but during the year under report none of the *loi* villages employed in rearing silk worms have given up this occupation. Some of the *Kabo-Nupis* who by custom, possess the sole right of weaving silk cloth, are now using yarns of an inferior quality which are imported from Assam. The cloth produced is very coarse and much inferior to Manipuri or Assami silk.

Trade and Manufacture

5. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. The forests in Jiribam and in the drainage area of the Barak continued to be managed by the Cachar authorities. The system of leasing out well defined areas to approved timber contractors on payment of definite instalments on definite dates, introduced in 1923 has worked well during the year. Complaints were however, received that there is too much *pan* cultivation in some of these areas, and that this has interfered with the extraction of timber. This was very carefully enquired into and the allegation was found to be groundless. On the recommendation of the Deputy Conservator, Cachar a sum of Rs. 250 was granted by the Darbar for removal of bamboo from a stream which caused obstruction to the extraction of timber. A new mahal was opened during the year under report and leased out for three years. One of the two firewood mahals near Imphal was sold but not much worked during the year. These mahals should remain closed for some years to come to allow of sufficient recovery before being leased again. The hill tracts bordering on the valley have almost been denuded of firewood except in areas claimed by hill villages as falling within their village boundaries. The question of fuel supply for the valley in the near future calls for serious consideration. In addition to timber and firewood extracted from the State forests 21 maunds of bees-wax were exported during the year by the lessee of the monopoly right of trade in bees-wax agar, and elephant tusks.

Forests

6. The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber and cattle and to a less extent hides, wheat, molasses, chillies, mustard oil and *ghi*. During the year 195 cattle (including buffaloes) and 606 ponies were exported of which 38 and 31 respectively were brought from Burma.

Exports and Imports.

The principal imports are piece-goods, kerosene oil, salt, iron hardware, cigarettes and betel-nuts. During the year under review, thread and yarn, gunny bags, grains and pulses, iron, corrugated iron sheets and cement were also imported in large quantities.

7. All the valley roads were maintained in good order. In the Burma road a short diversion was made at the thirteenth mile where the river had eaten away the bank. The Kachin road was widened and the places where villagers had encroached on road areas were all recovered. The Sagnu, Ukhru, Mayang-Imphal, Bishupn and Kanchupkhul roads were improved by raising of surface, and widening where necessary. Two new bridges of which one was at Shambung on the Ukhru road and the other at the 22nd mile on the Burma road were constructed. The Thoubal bridge on the Burma road, the Lamsang bridge on the Kanchupkhul road and some other small bridges on the Yarkok road were entirely rebuilt. The old C. I. culverts were replaced by new ones and a number of R. C. culverts were made for irrigation purposes.

The most important of the original works were a new hospital in the Palace compound, a barrack for the Jail, extension of the Johnstone School dispensary at Moirang and an irrigation culvert at Wangkhai Loumanb.

In the hills a new bridge on the Mombi road over the Tulingam river was constructed. The suspension bridge at Lamitak on the Cachar road was completed. A bridle path from Tadebi on the Mao road to Lai, ten miles of new road from Nongba on the Cachar road to Tamenglong, the headquarters of the N. W. Sub-division, and two and a half miles of a new alignment between Hachong and the Iril river, were constructed.

Nineteen miles of the new bridle path across the S. W. Sub-division Tipaimukh on the Lushai border were completed. A new bridle path was also started in this Sub-division of which thirteen miles were completed during the year. In the N. E. Sub-division, the bridle path from Kamjong was continued to the Sonrai border. This path is now 23 miles in length, and if the Burmese authorities care to make 8 or 10 miles of path inside their boundary, there will be a good road from Ukhru to Homalin. In the new headquarters of the N. W. Sub-division, (1) the Sub-divisional Officers bungalow and outhouse, (2) the dispensary and in-door wards, (3) the Sub-Assistant Surgeons quarters and (4) the medical menials quarters were either completed or were nearly completed.

The Sub-divisional Officer, Tamenglong, has shown commendable energy in pushing on with the building of his head quarters. The Office building at Churachandpur and the hospital building at Ukhru were also completed during the year, and a commodious tank was excavated at Ukhru. The Sub-divisional Officer has stocked this with fish and hopes to maintain an additional food supply from this source.

There were no serious breakdowns in the water works, but the distribution pipes required constant attention certain sections are specially liable to break and these should be renewed as soon as possible. But the difficulty is

the makers of pipes in England have changed their standards, and will not guarantee that their new pipes will fit those in Manipur. However, some specimens are being brought from England. These will be tested as soon as they arrive.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Full details of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXII.

Under the head "Demand", only the budget estimates for "Foreigners' tax", "Forests", "Law and Justice", "Jail", "Cart and Cattle taxes", and "Miscellaneous" have been included, as it is not possible to give specific figures for the demand under these heads.

2. The gross total revenue of the State excluding the water rate was Rs. 8,40,280 as against Rs. 7,16,505 in the previous year.

Receipts There was an increase under heads "Land Revenue", "Perry Revenue", "Forests", "Jail", "Excise", "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees" and "Cart and Cattle taxes" and a decrease under heads "Hill House tax", "Fisheries", "Foreigners' tax", "Salt Revenue", "Law and Justice" and "Miscellaneous".

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" was principally due to collection of large arrears. In this connection the work of Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti, the Officer in charge of the Land Revenue Office, calls for special commendation.

Under the head "Hill House tax" on account of the very good collection in the previous year, a comparatively small balance was left to be collected in the year under report; and although there was a small increase in the current demand, the total demand and consequently the total receipts fell considerably.

The decrease under the head "Fisheries" was due to a considerable reduction in the current demand for the year, as well as to the large balance outstanding at the close of the year. Lessees of two big fisheries complained of loss and defaulted in respect of Rs. 1,500 each. Whether these complaints were true or not, the greater proportion of these amounts will have to be written off as unrealisable as the fishery lease holders in Manipur have seldom any property worth the name. A small sum from one of the lesser fisheries also remained unrealised, as the men responsible for payment were unable to recover the amount from the villages to which it was leased. With the exception of the above amounts the whole of the current demand was fully realised. Of the arrears of Rs. 800 Rs. 150 was realised and Rs. 110 remitted.

The fall under the head "Foreigners' tax" was due to smaller receipts from Grazing fees levied on Foreigners' cattle. The reason for this decrease is not clear.

The increase under the head "Ferry Revenue" was due to larger sums obtained for Ferries in the valley and to the crediting of a sum of Rs. 262 realised on account of the interdistrict ferry at Jirgaon.

The reduction in "Salt Revenue" was due to the fact that the whole of the arrear demand as well as a small sum on account of the current demand remained unrealised during the year under report.

There were small increases in the receipts from almost all the sources of revenue under the head "Forests" for which no special reason can be assigned. The details are as follows:—

	Rs.
Manipur State's share of collection realised by the Cachar authorities	17,509
Royalty collected by the Toll Stations in the valley	3,016
Royalty on the monopoly of bees-wax, ivory, deer horns and agar	893
Amounts received from the Heingang and Langol forests	490
Grass Mahals	3,526
Miscellaneous	141
Total Rs.	25,665

Under the head "Law and Justice" there was a considerable reduction in the receipts from fines, which amounted to Rs. 5,773 as against Rs. 8,925 in the previous year. This was partly compensated for by an increase in court fees which produced Rs. 14,540 as against Rs. 13,065 in the previous year.

The increase under the head "Jail" was mainly due to receipts for State Works done by convict labour, which produced Rs. 2,853 as against Rs. 395 in the previous year.

The conditions of the lease of opium have been revised. Instead of a lump sum amount per year, license fee is now being charged on the quantity of opium sold. This produced Rs. 7,298 in the year under report as against Rs. 2,500 in the previous year. The *gunja* shop fetched Rs. 300 as against Rs. 500 in the previous year. The net increase under the head "Excise" was Rs. 4,598.

The large increase under the head "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees" was due to the realisation of all arrears except a sum of Rs. 187 which was remitted. Of the current demand, Rs. 20 on account of Trading License fees was remitted. Rs. 2,966 on account of Income tax and Rs. 2,293 on account of Trading License fees were collected, and Rs. 94 and Rs. 435 respectively remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Throughout the year no restriction was put on the export of *gunja*. The effect of this has been a large increase under the head "Cattle and Cattle taxes".

There was a considerable reduction under the head "Miscellaneous" receipts under this head last year having been materially increased by two non-recurring items, viz Rs. 4,195, "sale proceeds of shop sites" and Rs. 6,930, "refunds of expenditure already incurred". Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for, and stock and stores sold to private persons fell from Rs. 25,361 in the previous year to Rs. 11,270 in the year under report. This is in accordance with the wishes of the Maharaja. The recovery of agricultural advances amounted to Rs. 1,318 as against Rs. 3,351 in the previous year. Land Revenue fines rose by Rs. 2,635 and the interest on promissory notes by Rs. 2,266. But there were small reductions in almost all the other miscellaneous receipts credited under this head.

The following table shows details:—

	Rs.
House rent collected by the State Engineer	1,324
Supervision charges on private works	679
Land Revenue fines	13,269
Partition and survey fees	514
Education fees	550
Registration fees	2,136
Interest on promissory notes	6,306
Hide monopoly	400
Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for and stock and stores sold to private persons	11,270
Refund of building advances	33
Recovery of agricultural advances	1,318
An amount wrongly credited to the State but subsequently trans- ferred to Government	1,687
Other miscellaneous items	2,565
Total Rs.	42,016

All arrears from previous years have been realised or remitted except those under heads "Land Revenue" and "salt". It is hoped to collect the greater part of these.

The collection of "Water rate" greatly improved during the year under report. Receipts from the civil population of Imphal on account of the current demand was Rs. 6,204, as against Rs. 1,801 in 1922-23 and Rs. 2,340 in 1921-22. But this was still far below the actual demand which was Rs. 17,964 in the year under review. The receipts on account of arrears were Rs. 14,124 as against Rs. 4,833 in the previous year. Rs. 1,554 of the current demand and Rs. 5,542 on account of arrears were remitted during the year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 29,821 as against Rs. 39,261 on 31st March 1923.

The following are the details under this head:—

Contribution for the Cantonment installation for the year	1,000
Receipts on account of current demand	5,204
Receipts on account of arrear demand	14,124
Interest on the sum of Rs. 40,000 invested in Government Loans	1,481
Amount collected on account of fees and fines	5,004
Total Rs.	27,813

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,30,093 as against Rs. 7,55,534 in the previous year. This was due to considerable reductions under heads " Hill tribes " " Maharajas Civil List " and " Education ".

4. At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 2,68,750. This was on account of Flood loan, incurred after the 1916 floods.

5. The State has Rs. 1,00,000 invested in the ten year six per cent bond and 40,000 in the five per cent loan 1945-55. Of these Rs. 40,000 was from the Water Works balance. The closing balance of the year, excluding the invested amounts was Rs. 5,38,015, of which Rs. 5,14,781 (including Rs. 72,847 for the Hills) stood to the account of ordinary revenue, and Rs. 23,234 to the account of the water rate.

The end of the year 1923-24 thus shows a marked improvement in the financial condition of the State, due almost entirely to collection of arrears.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

There are two hospitals at Imphal of which one is the Civil Hospital and the other the Military Police Hospital which renders medical aid to the Police and the Jail prisoners. Including these two hospitals, there were eleven dispensaries in the State as against ten in the previous year. Two new dispensaries were opened at Moirang and Jiribam during the year under report. Owing to the shortage of medical men the Travelling dispensary remained closed throughout the year. Of these eleven dispensaries, three are at Imphal and three in the valley outside Imphal, one at Jiribam, one at Mao and one at each headquarters of the three Hill Subdivisions. Most of the dispensaries in the valley are in charge of compounders, which is inadvisable. The compounders are being gradually replaced by qualified medical men, of whom sufficient are not available at present. There is no doubt that these dispensaries are giving some medical assistance to the people and if looked after well by better men

Manipuri cultivator will again resort to *Maidas* who treat Malaria by stomach-pounding and prescribe a rice diet in cases of Cholera. The number of in-patients treated in the Civil Hospital was practically the same as in the previous year, but out-door patients showed a large increase. In the Military Police Hospital, in-patients decreased, out-patients increased. In the valley, the number of patients treated at Bishenpur and Kakching dispensaries considerably decreased. In the hills, the Ukhrul dispensary showed a large increase. The total number of patients treated in the hill dispensaries was 19,518 as against 19,151 in the previous year. That in the valley dispensaries (excluding Jiribam) was 26,908 as against 29,628 in the previous year.

In addition to the above one dispensary in charge of a compounder was maintained at Kangpokpi by the American Mission. This dispensary was established in 1920. 3,133 out-patients and 43 in-patients were treated during the year under report.

In the Imphal Civil Hospital 96 major and 845 minor operations were performed as against 102 major and 798 minor in the previous year.

2. The Civil Surgeon considers that the sanitary arrangements in the British reserve are defective. The sanitary condition in villages and in the town area outside the reserve is really bad, but to effect any improvement would necessitate a considerable change in the habits of the people.

Sanitation.

3. A leper asylum was opened during the year under report. 24 persons were admitted. One was discharged as cured and eight were relieved. There are defects in the construction and administration of this asylum and its location is bad. The future administration of the asylum must depend on the objective the Darbar has in view with regard to the problem of leprosy in the State. The disease being endemic, the climatic conditions and the habits of the people are indicative of a higher incidence of the disease than might be assumed from the small number of patients treated at the asylum.

Treatment for Leprosy.

Another leper asylum for hill men, was maintained at Kangpokpi under the supervision of the American Baptist Mission Society to which the State contributes about Rs.1,000 a year. There were 16 lepers an average during the year. Two were discharged cured.

4. Out of 17,595 vaccinations, 12,404 were successful, 1,462 unsuccessful and the result of 3,734 was unknown.

Vaccination.

Epidemics.

5. There were no epidemics during the year.

6. During the year 26 indigent persons, as against 32 in the previous year, were sent to King Edward VII Memorial

Treatment for Rabies.

Pasteur Institute, Shillong for treatment. The cost to the State was Rs. 1,348.

7. The medical department is under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. Assistant Surgeon Sudhar Ranjan Bhattacharji was in charge of the post of Civil Medical

Personnel.

CHAPTER VII. EDUCATION.

The Johnstone School is the only High School in the State. There were 267 pupils in the year under report against 240 in the previous year. The average attendance was 217.99 as against 112.71 in the previous year. Of the 267 boys on the rolls of the school on 31st March, 289 were Manipuris, 2 Miamas, 20 British Subjects and 6 belonged to the Hill tribes.

High School

2. There are two Middle English Schools in the State, one is the Bengali School at Imphal which follows the curriculum prescribed for Middle English Schools in Assam. The other is the Mission School at Ukhrul in the North-East Hills which is controlled by the American Baptist Mission Society and follows a course which closely approximates to the Middle English Standard in the highest class. Of the 109 boys attending the Bengali School on 31st March, 52 were of the local Bengali and other British communities residing in Imphal, 16 Manipuris and 11 Miamas. The average daily attendance was 86 as against 80 in the previous year. The average attendance in the Ukhrul School was 91.9 as against 83.3 in the previous year.

In the Lady Durrant Girls' School in which girls of the Bengali community are educated, there were 25 girls on the roll on 31st March 1921 and the average attendance was 20.32.

3. There are three Upper Primary Schools, all situated at Imphal, to which only boys who have passed the Lower Primary examination are admitted. The number of pupils on the rolls of these three schools on 31st March 1921 was 806 as against 269 in the previous year. The average attendance was 207.8 as against 187.4 in the previous year. Boys who pass the Upper Primary examination are eligible for admission to the Middle English classes of the Johnstone High School. Lower Primary Education is free but not compulsory. The number of Lower Primary Schools in the State on 31st March 1921 was 103 as against 101 in the previous year. Of these there were 25 in the Hills as against 27 in the previous year. Hill villages show a still increasing tendency to have one started. When a school is opened attendance will be good for a year or two and then will fall off until finally the school has to be closed for lack of scholars. In this way, many schools had to be closed during the year under review. Others were opened in their places and in some there is one school more in the Hills than last year. There was no change in the number of schools in the valley or elsewhere.

Primary Education

complains that for lack of supervision the Jiri school has made no progress during the ten years of its existence. In the Lower Primary schools there were 3,260 boys and 23 girls in all on March 31st 1924, with an average attendance of 4,841.58 as against 3,229 boys and 19 girls with an average attendance of 4,740.8 in the previous year. Of the 73 Lower Primary schools in the valley nine were Madrassas, two were Sanskrit Tols and one was a Girls' school. The American Baptist Mission has one school at Kangpokpi which is managed in the same lines as that at Ukhrul. The society has also eight village schools in the North-East Area, six schools in the North-West Area and five schools in the Sadar Area. These are not included in the totals given above.

4. In the Johnstone School there were 14 masters of whom five were Bengalis and nine Manipuris. One master held the Teaching Staff. M. A., one the B. A., and one the B. Sc. degree. Two masters had passed the I. A., and six were matriculates. Two of the masters were Sanskrit pandits. The number of teachers in the valley Primary schools was 169, and in addition there were 28 teachers in the hill areas. None of the Primary teachers are matriculates; the qualification of the great majority is the Upper Primary examination certificate.

5. The Johnstone School building was greatly extended during the year. The village school houses were in good order. Hillings.

6. The principal source of revenue of the Johnstone School is a State grant. In addition to pupils' fees it also obtains a Expenditure. small grant-in-aid from Government. The Bengal School gets two small grants, one from the State and one from the Town Fund. A monthly subscription is also raised by the Bengali community to supplement the income from school fees. The Ukhrul Mission School is maintained by a State grant. The Lady Earle Girls' School for Bengali girls is maintained by a Government grant-in-aid, assisted by private subscriptions. All primary schools both in the valley and in the hill are maintained by the State. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education during the year was Rs. 58,469 of which Rs. 9,099 was on account of the Hill schools and was charged direct to the head "Hill Tribes".

7. On March 31st 1924, 30 scholars aided by State scholarship were prosecuting their studies outside the State. Education outside the State. Of these six were at the Cotton College, Gauhati of whom three were preparing for the B. A. examination, and three for the Intermediate examination. One Muhammadan student was preparing for the Intermediate examination at Calcutta. Four scholars were at the Ashanul School of Engineering, Dacca. There were four scholars at the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh, two at the Medical School, Chittagong and one at the Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia. Twelve students were learning Sanskrit at Benares or Navadwip.

8. There is a well equipped gymnasium at the Johnstone High School and a gymnastic instructor is employed. Boys in the Physical Training in the Schools. primary schools in the valley are taught *Deen Kaara*

9. The work of inspection of the Primary Schools in Manipal has been satisfactory.

10. Of the Students sent outside the State with State scholarships, one passed the B. A., two passed the Intermediate and one the Matriculate examinations held in 1928.

Johnstone School—In the annual examination 240 boys were examined of whom 176 or 73.33 per cent passed. Thirteen boys appeared at the last Matriculation examination of whom ten passed in the first division, one in the second division and one in the third division.

Bengali School—84 were examined of whom 68 or 81 per cent passed. Seven of these passed the Middle English examination of whom two were placed in the first division and five in the second division.

Mission Schools at Ukhrul and Kangpokpi—110 pupils were examined of whom 78 passed.

Upper Primary Examination—114 appeared and 76 or 67 per cent passed.

Lower Primary Examination—318 appeared and 213 or 67 per cent passed.

11. The Library is a depository maintained for supplying the various schools with books and stationery. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 943, and Rs. 138 worth of articles were issued free to the schools. The expenditure on the purchase of stock was Rs. 514. The value of stock in hand on March 31st was approximately Rs. 1,126.

CHAPTER VIII.

SCCELLANEOUS.

There is one Veterinary Dispensary in Imphal in charge of a Veterinary Assistant, who treats free of cost any animal brought to the dispensary or shown him during his tours. During the year he treated 1,737 animals in the dispensary as against 3,705 in the previous year and 395 on tour as against 771 in the previous year.

Foot-and-mouth disease was reported from 9 villages all of which were visited in time by the Veterinary Assistant. The 30 deaths recorded were among calves and old animals. Eighteen deaths from Black Quarter were reported from two villages. Surra was responsible for 22 deaths among ponies and Anthrax for one death among cattle and six deaths among ponies. Three deaths from Strangles among ponies were also reported from one village.

2. The State Printing Press was in full working order during the year and did all the State work including the printing of the

3. It was decided in the course of the year to abolish pecuniary rewards for destroying wild animals and to revert to the old Manipuri custom of conferring distinctions on those responsible for killing wild animals. His Highness the Maharajah will confer these distinctions, on the application of certificate holders, at the Durga Puja festival. During the first half of the year, Rs. 750 was paid in rewards for destruction of six tigers, 15 leopards and 107 bears. During the latter half certificates were issued for the destruction of three tigers and 14 leopards.

I was President of the Manipur State Darbar throughout the year. There was no change in the personnel of the Darbar. The staffs of various offices are reported to have worked well. Babu A. C. Ghose did his usual good work prior to going on leave during the latter part of the year. Babu N. N. Banerjee acted efficiently for him during his absence.

C. G. Crawford,
President, Manipur State Darbar.

APPENDIX I.

List of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1923-24.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
L. O. Clarke, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Political Agent ...	1st April 1923.	31st March 1924
C. G. Crawford Esq., I.C.S. ...	President, Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati.	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
Nongmaithem Tomchaoba Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Sanzaljam Bhuban Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Maibam Samden Singh, Major	Additional Member Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
Haobam Pitambar Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Laisram Chura Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
C. F. Jeffery, Esq., M.I.M.E.	State Engineer.	Ditto	Ditto
W. Shaw Esq., E.A.C.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tamenglong.	Ditto	Ditto
B. C. Gasper Esq., E.A.C.	Do. Churachandpur.	Ditto	Ditto
L. L. Peters Esq., E.A.C.	Do. Ukhrul.	Ditto	Ditto
Angom Tomchaoba Singh.	President of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Digeudra Singh	Member of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
Chandra Mukha Singh, Pakhramba.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Nirod Shahi Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Thabal Sarma.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Bhaskar Singh	Ditto	21st June 1923.	Ditto
Babu Narayan Chandra Mukharji.	Registrar, Political Agency.	1st April 1923.	Ditto
Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti.	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office.	Ditto	Ditto
Mr. A. C. Eleazar.	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur C. B. E.	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Ambica Charan Ghose	Superintendent, State Office.	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Nithor Nath Banerjee	Superintendent, Hill Office	Ditto	Ditto
Ningthoujam Golap Singh	Subadar Major of the Manipur State Military Police.	Ditto	Ditto
Chandan Golap Singh	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto	Ditto
Phurailatpam Rajbabu Sarma	Inspector of Police.	Ditto	Ditto

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Manipur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4

APPENDIX A

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Manipur State for the year 1923-24.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN						DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR								Total cost of the force in the current year.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	CASUALTIES.			At the end of the current year.	Number of recruits less battle casualties.	Number of guns.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS.							
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissaires.	Native commissaires.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Infantry	233	1	....		1	233	1	....		8		24	201	30,154	Including contingence the total cost of the force was Rs. 47,311
TOTAL	233	1	....		1	233	1	....		8		24	201	30,154	

APPENDIX IV. (I)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year 1923-24.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
Subadar-Major.	1	100 0 0	1,250 0 0							
Subadars	3	30 0 0	1,500 0 0							
Jamadar.	4	35 0 0	1,680 0 0							
Harildars	10	12 8 0	2,500 0 0							
Naihs	8	10 5 0	1,005 0 0							
Sepoys	122	8 8 0	12,444 0 0							
Sepoys	20	8 0 0	4 0 0							
Sepoys	2	8 8 0	204 0 0							
Englers	3	8 0 0	288 0 0							
Do.		3 0 0	30 0 0							
1 Jamadar Adjutant's allowance		2 0 0	24 0 0							
1 Havildar Major's allowance		1 0 0	12 0 0							
1 Engler Major's allowance		2 0 0	24 0 0							
1 Signalling Master's allowance		0 8 0	48 0 0							
8 Signalling Sepoys' allowance										
Band Establishment.										
Band Master	1	14 0 0	168 0 0							
Bandmen	1	10 0 0	120 0 0							
Bandmen	8	8 8 0	812 0 0							
Bandmen	8	8 0 0	784 0 0							
Bandmen	8	7 0 0	672 0 0							
9 Bandmen's allowance		1 0 0	108 0 0							
Miscellaneous Establishment.										
Clerk	1	3 months @ Rs. 20. one month @ Rs. 27 & 3 months @ Rs. 35 p. m.	337 0 0							
School Master	1	10 0 0	120 0 0							
Armorer	1	20 0 0	240 0 0							
Carpenter	1	2 8 0	24 0 0							
Tailors	3	10 8 0	240 0 0							
Mali	1	7 0 0	84 0 0							
Sweepers	4	7 0 0	312 0 0							
Hospital Establishment.										
Correspondent	1	3 months @ Rs. 15 & 9 months @ Rs. 10 p. m.	225 0 0							
Water Carrier	1	7 0 0	84 0 0							
Sweepers	1	7 0 0	84 0 0							

APPENDIX IV. (2)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Civil Police for the year 1923-24.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, debarred or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Inspector	1	At Rs. 100 Rs. 5 allowance	1,200 60					1	1	
Sub-Inspectors	2	At Rs. 50 Rs. 5 allowance	600 60						2	
Head constables	6	1 at Rs. 25 Rs. 5 personal allowance	300 30							
Writer constables	6	Rs. 2-8 allowance 2 @ Rs. 20 plus Rs. 2-8 allowance each	60 540	1	1			1	6	
Constables	32	2 @ Rs. 20 each 2 @ Rs. 15 each 2 at Rs. 15 each 4 at Rs. 12 each 5 at Rs. 9 each 1 at Rs. 9 from 1st April to 21st Nov. 23 4 at Rs. 8 3/4 each 18 at Rs. 8 each 3 at Rs. 8 each from 15th November to 31st March 1924 1 at Rs. 8 from 22nd December 1923 to 31st March 1924	360 360 576 540 45 694.10 408 1,728 108.12.9 269.3	1	3			2	16	2
Sweeper Choukidars	1 201	At Rs. 7 At Rs. 3 each	7 7,295							
Total			14,825.10.10	2	4				31	2

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

MANIPUR STATE	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Civil Police Imphal Thana	256	261	217	187	207	192	193	123	19	15	50	81.5	80.3	29	2 Persons awaiting trial

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

MANIPUR STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries property stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Police, Imphal Thana	Rs. 6,315	Rs. 8,425	Rs. 2,750	Rs. 2,125	Rs. 33.3	Rs. 25.43

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons committed.	Disposition of cases.			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Judgment.		Settlement and fine.	
								Simple.	Penitentiary.	Simple.	Penitentiary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Valley.											
Ch. IX. I.P.C. Offences by or relating to Public servants.				1							
Ch. X. I.P.C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants.	2	0	2	3	7	5	4		1		
Ch. XI. I.P.C. False evidence and offences against Public Justice.	1	10	11	7	10	3	3		2		
Ch. XII. I.P.C. Offences relating to Coin &c.	1		1		1	1	1		1		
Ch. XVI. I.P.C. Offences affecting the human body:—											
Murder section 302				1							
Homicide sec. 304, 304 A.											
Other offences.	3	17	20	14	20	14	11		1		5
Ch. XVII. I.P.C. Offences against property:—											
Theft.	1	160	170	160	169	62	56		0		23
Robbery.		1	1	3	1	1	1				1
Dacoity.											
Other offences.	4	53	57	60	55	44	38		18		0
Ch. XVIII. I.P.C. Offences relating to documents.		2	2		1	5	4				
Ch. XX. I.P.C. Offences relating to marriage	1		1		1	1	1				1
Ch. XXIII. I.P.C. Criminal intimidation.	1	8	9		4	1	1				
TOTAL VALLEY.	14	261	275	240	260	187	120		32		37
Hills.											
Ch. VIII. I.P.C. Offences against the Public Tranquility.	2	4	6	2	6	105	98				
Ch. IX. I.P.C. Offences by or relating to Public servants.	4	4	8	5	8	10	7				7
Ch. X. I.P.C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants.	7	50	66	57	65	137	115		9		21
Ch. XI. I.P.C. False evidence and offences against Public Justice.	1	14	15	11	15	19	18		5		11
Ch. XIV. I.P.C. Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.				1							
Ch. XVI. I.P.C. Offences affecting the human body:—											
Murder sec. 302	1	2	3	3	2	8	1				
Homicide sec. 304, 304A.		1	1	1	1	1	1				
Other offences.	5	53	58	42	53	107	34		2	1	2
Ch. XVII. I.P.C. Offences against property:—											
Theft.	0	40	40	22	19	58	16		1		0
Robbery.				1							
Dacoity.											
Other offences.	4	11	15	33	18	27	9				
Ch. XXI. I.P.C. Defamation.		1	1		1	1					
Ch. XXII. I.P.C. Criminal Intimidation, insult and annoyance.		1	1		1	1					
Sec. 3 Gambling act of 1907		2	2	2	2	2	2				
Sec. 50 A of Arms act XI 1878		1	1		1	1	1				
TOTAL HILLS.	30	173	203	179	187	438	304				
GRAND TOTAL FOR STATE.	44	434	478	419	447	625	424				

DIX VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24

SENTENCES.			Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.													Awaiting trial	REMARKS.
Fine	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	...		
1	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	...		
...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
5	...	11	3	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
25	—	56	5	—	—	2	3	1	3	8	10	4	—	—	—	—	1	...		
...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
14	—	38	6	—	—	—	2	4	3	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	...		
4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
53	—	120	15	—	—	4	9	5	12	17	11	8	1	—	—	—	2	...		
98	—	98	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	7	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
78	7	115	20	—	—	7	18	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
3	—	18	1	—	—	3	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—		
28	—	34	68	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—		
9	...	16	29	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	...
...		
2	...	9	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	10	308	153	...	—	11	29	3	12	2	6	1	...	1	...	—	...	...
275	16	423	108	...	...	15	47	10	24	10	17	9	1	1	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the past year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	Brought to trial in 1922-24.				Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Dead, sent to hospital or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.
						On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of court.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Mamrup State Darbar	24	10	4	34	—	9	...	...	108	47	...	18	26	...	1	2
Cherap Court	307	207	4	167	60	84	31	27	389	370	89	84	218	17	17	4	
Town Panchayet Court	45	59	13	...	32	56	4	4	104	109	23	42	19	...	4	22	
Rural Panchayats	164	196	10	...	89	245	46	...	331	369	84	108	93	81	8	15	
Hill Court of President Mamrup State Darbar	77	103	23	...	54	258	...	4	265	339	...	99	225	—	4	11	
North-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	41	39	7	...	...	74	...	...	85	81	...	31	34	—	—	16
South-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	16	17	...	...	8	4	...	10	23	23	...	12	10	...	—	—
North-East Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	34	14	12	5	2	23	...	4	57	46	1	5	35	...	5	—	
TOTAL.	708	744	73	206	230	753	81	49	1,361	1,412	202	349	654	98	30	70	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts
in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

[illegible]

CIVIL JUSTICE:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1923-24.

	SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.														
	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or returned.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs.100.	Number of suits above Rs.100 and under Rs.500.	Number of suits above Rs.1,000 and under Rs.5,000.	Number of suits above Rs.5,000.	Experte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.							
TOTALS.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1st. State Judicial Court	2	3	58	508	613	569	57	67	3	4	Rs. 6,719	2	47	29	51	15	1	1	-	16	11	9	31	5,494	1. 38. 50
2nd. District Court	1	1	612	508	613	569	612	567	1	2	83,616	64	938	126	563	83	16	4	2	68	22	103	374	89,968	0. 1. 20
3rd. District Court	53	60	1,066	1,001	1,087	1,061	1,027	1,010	60	51	82,738	21	962	16	568	433	-	-	-	176	98	110	626	78,668	0. 1. 15
4th. District Court	131	89	1,650	1,543	1,784	1,633	1,606	1,630	89	102	27,163	-	815	728	1,543	-	-	-	220	607	279	124	28,904	0. 1. 13	
5th. District Court	435	167	768	886	1,203	1,046	1,043	832	100	214	1,07,688	40	710	139	631	252	3	-	65	241	78	448	75,948	0. 3. 12	
6th. District Court	30	30	125	127	155	169	113	138	42	31	20,499	3	19	106	85	34	7	1	7	9	9	113	15,638	0. 3. 10	
7th. District Court	38	33	204	257	242	300	189	280	53	20	30,478	-	50	207	156	100	1	-	18	78	59	135	34,001	0. 3. 13	
8th. District Court	48	131	533	406	574	546	457	495	137	46	30,515	-	65	341	327	79	-	-	19	196	19	261	26,382	0. 3. 29	
Total	759	545	4,864	4,856	5,718	5,408	5,173	4,969	546	473	8,39,106	150	9,016	1,090	3,924	996	28	6	2	589	1,762	668	2,432	3,46,492	

APPENDIX XI

CIVIL JUSTICE.—Results of applications for creation of decrees

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.		Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of pre-sent year.	Last year.	Present year.	Value of pre-sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of pre-sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of pre-sent year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.						Rs.				
Manipur State Darbar	53	66	10,405	32	14	1,386	85	80	11,791	19	27	1,799	86	53	9,992	6	4	43	
Changp. Court	9	25	4,384	129	145	18,924	138	170	23,208	119	125	16,317	26	45	6,391	9	15	21	
Imphalchayel Court	267	303	14,512	616	442	27,867	883	745	42,379	580	548	27,834	303	197	14,545	110	187	...	
Imphal & Hill Court	63	137	7,882	210	191	9,542	273	328	17,424	136	149	7,514	137	179	9,910	35	54	80	
North West Sub-Divisional Officers' Court							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South West Sub-Divisional Officers' Court	53	33	5,090	52	60	3,982	115	93	9,072	82	57	4,747	38	36	4,025	15	5	14	
North East Sub-Divisional Officers' Court	37	63	5,913	77	76	4,068	114	139	9,981	51	105	6,446	63	34	3,435	17	5	13	
Total	492	827	48,086	1,116	928	65,668	1,608	1,555	1,13,755	981	1,011	64,657	627	644	40,098	343	1,031	140	

CIVIL JUSTICE — Summary and results of appeals in Civil Suits 1923-24.

APPENDIX XIII.

showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the Manipur Jail during the year 1923-24.

STATION.	Number of prisoners.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of detention in jail.	Months showing loss of property among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		Last year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur Imphal.	1	213	542	754	755	235.35	199.29	163	Rs. 12,822	15 days	9
TOTAL	1	213	542	754	755	235.35	199.29	163	12,822	15 days	9

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1923-24.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiries at the close of the year.		
			Mortgages.	Sale deeds.	Wills.	Money bonds.	Miscellaneous.													
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Manipur	3,806	3,008	416	341	2807	1,927	1	3	336	291	174	234	3,734	2,798	1,77,225	2,56,427	21	0	183	20

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of registration during the year 1923-24.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sale deeds	2,807	1,23,082	1,794	1,927	1,08,880	1,361
Mortgages	416	20,412	280	341	22,000	311
Wills	1	500	2	3	210	210
Money bonds	336	17,241	280	291	17,407	280
Miscellaneous	174	9,124	203	234	98,131	203
TOTAL	3,734	1,72,320	2,469	2,798	2,56,427	2,469

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

Name	Opening balance on 1st April 1923	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March 1924
		Past	Present		Past	Present	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imphal Town Fund British Reserve	Rs 5,607	Rs 15,700	Rs 16,549	Rs 32,156	Rs 13,675	Rs. 15,152	Rs. 7,001

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24

MANIPUR STATE	April 1923	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	August 1923	September 1923	October 1923	November 1923	December 1923	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	Total	Total of past year	Percentage of last 10 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Imphal	6.66	6.94	10.65	10.29	8.13	2.09	1.00	1.71	0.16	0.13	1.59	0.11	52.46	19.18	54.64

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of Staple food grains.

Articles	During March past year Per maund.			During March present year Per Maund.			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Wheat	0	14	0	1	0	0	
Wheat, 1st quality	1	13	0	1	10	0	
" 2nd	1	10	0	1	8	0	
Maize	7	4	0	6	8	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1925-26.

Description of Works.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. ESTABLISHMENT.—							
State Engineer's pay	...	...	...	...	—	—	9,290
Office establishment	...	...	...	...	—	—	4,421
Head quarter's establishment.	...	...	...	...	—	—	2,250
Road establishment	...	...	...	...	—	—	2,571
Palace establishment	...	...	...	...	—	—	376
Miscellaneous establishment.	...	...	...	...	—	—	386
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	—	—	145
2. VALLEY ROADS.—							
Repairs to roads	—	13,158	—	...	—	—	13,158
River bunds and paths	1,720	3,040	—	...	—	—	3,760
Bridges and Culverts	—	21,670	—	...	—	—	21,670
Jiribam paths	251	—	—	...	—	—	251
3. Buildings.—							
State Office and racks	941	212	—	—	—	—	1,153
Land Revenue Office	—	96	—	—	—	—	96
State works Office, Workshop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godown and Office Lathier	158	372	—	—	—	—	530
Jail buildings	2,454	681	—	—	—	—	3,135
Extra water tank for drinking and Bathing facilities for the Jail	246	—	—	—	—	—	246
Cherap, Panchayet and valley Panchayet Courts	...	514	—	—	—	—	514
Press	...	70	—	—	—	—	70
Rest houses and Connected buildings	—	997	—	—	—	—	997
House of Foreigner's Mauzadar	332	—	—	—	—	—	332
Land Revenue Camps	—	669	—	—	—	—	669
Jiribam houses	557	—	—	—	—	—	557
4. Residential Buildings—							
President's Bungalow	—	306	...	—	—	—	306
State Engineer's Bungalow.	—	618	...	—	—	—	618
Her Highness's Companion's Bungalow	—	154	...	—	—	—	154
Medical Officer's do	...	120	...	—	—	—	120
Dak Bungalow	...	286	...	—	—	—	286
School Master's do	...	329	...	—	—	—	329
Babu para quarters	...	1,971	...	—	—	—	1,971
Silk Bungalow	...	4	...	—	—	—	4
Serai Ghar	...	10	...	—	—	—	10
5. Military Police Buildings	...	437	...	...	—	—	437
6. Civil Police Buildings.—							
Imphal t.h.s.n.s. out houses	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
Sengmai, Patelpokpi, Mao and Pajel Thana	—	683	...	...	—	—	683
Carried over	6,633	48,285					

APPENDIX XIX.—Continued.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1923-24.

Description of Work	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought Forward —	6,088	46,298	—	—	—	—	74,384
Medical Buildings—							
Imphal Hospital	—	399	—	—	—	—	399
Post mortem shed to the Civil Hospital	570	—	—	—	—	—	570
Hospital quarters	—	137	—	—	—	—	137
Kakching and Bishenpur Dispensaries	—	165	—	—	—	—	165
Veterinary Hospital and quarters	—	170	—	—	—	—	170
Dispensary at Moirang	1,894	—	—	—	—	—	1,894
Emergency Hut at Mao Hospital	462	—	—	—	—	—	462
Pucca drain to the Civil Hospital	786	—	—	—	—	—	786
Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarter	—	42	—	—	—	—	42
A New cookshed for Military Police Hospital	313	—	—	—	—	—	313
8. Educational Buildings—							
Johnstone School	3,487	218	—	—	—	—	3,055
Valley Schools	3,075	6,187	—	—	—	—	9,262
9. Palace and connected Buildings—							
Palace	—	3,513	—	—	—	—	3,513
Mandab	—	137	—	—	—	—	137
Jagamohan and out houses	—	468	—	—	—	—	468
Sree Govindjee's Temple	—	515	—	—	—	—	515
Langthabal house	—	2,517	—	—	—	—	2,517
His Highness's Rest house at Dimapur	411	—	—	—	—	—	411
Palace Hospital	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	2,400
Palace tanks steps	109	—	—	—	—	—	109
Boat shed at Palace	1,512	—	—	—	—	—	1,512
10. Shillong Houses—							
Upkeep	—	891	—	—	—	—	891
11. Palace Lighting	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,065
12. Tools and Plants—							
Renewal and repairs of Tools and plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,206
13. Miscellaneous—							
Stationery and Office contingencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	960
Palace Poroground	—	1,475	—	—	—	—	1,475
Electric Scheme survey	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
14. British Reserve Contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
15. Sanitary arrangements of State institutions outside British reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,560

APPENDIX XIX.—Concluded

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1928-29

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund			Local Fund			Total
	Original.	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought Forward ...	21,627	65,182	...	...	...	...	1,17,094
6. Stock and Stores and Private works ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,477
7. State works in the Hills—							
Establishment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,827
Canhar Road ...	—	485	—	—	—	—	485
Do Bridges ...	6,860	489	—	—	—	—	7,349
Do Rest houses ...	—	61	—	—	—	—	61
Purchase of Tools and plants...	—	—	—	—	—	—	674
Buildings in the new Sub-divisions ...	29,152	815	—	—	—	—	29,967
Repairs to Bridle paths ...	—	5,268	—	—	—	—	5,268
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
8. Water works maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,478
GRAND TOTAL	57,639	72,248	—	—	—	—	1,82,606

APPENDIX XX.

k in the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

DISTRICT.	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.				Horses.	Mares.	Cows and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	PLOUGH.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.							With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Hiring.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Meerut.	1923-24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,547	The number of carts given to the public is the number required in the District of Meerut.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1923-24.

RECEIPTS.

NAME OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Arrear 1922-23.	Current 1923-24.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash balance at the Commencement of the year	...	...	...	3,96,215	...	...	...	...
Land Revenue	2,02,276	4,84,27	6,86,513	5,35,544	4,30,837	18,683	1,31,816	Rs. 455 paid as commutation.
Hill Tribes	1,752	71,024	72,775	70,700	73,696	1,091	84	
Fisheries	300	76,384	76,684	73,459	80,739	110	3,115	
Foreigners' tax	...	6,500	6,500	9,770	11,485	...	...
Ferry Revenue	202	1,531	1,733	1,453	975	...	280	
Salt Revenue	352	3,480	3,832	3,156	3,713	50	626	
Forests	...	24,000	24,000	25,665	23,856	...	...
Law and Justice	...	18,000	18,000	20,614	22,274	...	...
Jail	...	6,000	6,000	5,801	3,274	...	...
Excise	...	7,598	7,598	7,598	8,000	...	...
Kubo Valley Compensation	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...
Foreigners Income tax and trading License fees	5,082	7,830	12,912	12,176	2,093	207	529	
Cart and Cattle taxes	...	22,000	22,000	34,938	19,494	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	22,000	22,000	42,040	64,769	...	...
TOTAL Rs.	2,00,963	7,56,854	9,66,817	8,49,280	7,43,505	21,046	1,36,450	
Amount received in Government the termination the five per cent minable loan	...	...	...	33,800	...	...	...
TOTAL Rs.	2,09,963	7,56,854	9,66,817	8,83,080	7,43,505	21,046	1,36,450	
Star rate	39,261	20,445	59,706	27,813*	9,781	7,016	29,821	* Rs. 5,104 less and fines.
TOTAL Rs.	2,49,224	7,77,299	10,26,523	9,10,893	7,53,286	28,122	1,66,271	

APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year

1923-24.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
I. - ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and Allowance of President	19,500	19,740	19,379	18,834
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,500	1,064	1,441
Pay of Darbar Members	15,156	15,156	15,156	15,156
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,500	316	490
Pay of Establishment	22,508	17,238	18,683	17,922
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	800	408	970
Contingencies	5,200	5,200	10,194	5,048
Total	66,164	55,184	65,795	59,391
II. LAND REVENUE.				
Pay of Officer in charge Land Revenue Office	2,400	2,400	2,492	2,400
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,000	740	673	391
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector	698	698	688	440
Office Establishment	5,062	4,826	5,092	4,878
Travelling Allowance ditto	220	220	45	18
Field Establishment	10,288	10,116	10,110	9,820
Lekpa's Establishment	12,052	12,310	11,707	12,396
Travelling Allowance of ditto	900	900	1,034	558
Highest Establishment and Travelling Allowance	2,174	2,174	21,50	2,234
Contingencies	6200	6,200	4,527	6,573
Total	41,042	39,916	38,524	39,696
III. HILL TRIBES				
Hill Office and Sub-Divisional Office Establishment	40,640	41,034	42,759	40,431
Travelling Allowance of Sub-Divisional Officers and Lamsus	3,700	3,700	2,572	2,137
Office Contingencies	6,850	7,600	4,472	19,017
Education Establishment	5,352	6,180	4,861	4,815
Ditto Contingencies	7,786	5,273	4,238	3,827
Medical Establishment	8,417	8,421	7,419	7,190
Travelling Allowance of ditto	550	550	314	220
Medical Contingencies	7,000	6,509	4,235	4,333
P. W. D. works establishment	5,044	4,944	3,235	4,558
Travelling Allowance of ditto	100	50	174	44
P. W. D. Works	52,830	49,650	43,890	51,331
Postal establishment and contingencies	1,200	1,200	902	905
Total	1,45,289	1,35,174	1,20,235	1,40,802
IV. - SALT.				
Contingencies	1,000	500		
V. - FORESTS.				
Establishment	1,728	1,728	1,728	1,728
Contingencies	472	452	472	442
Import Duty payable to Burma Government	4,800	4,800	4,712	4,682
Total	7,000	7,180	6,912	6,852
VI. - LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	18,250	18,100	18,250	18,100
Travelling Allowance of ditto	450	450	450	450
Contingencies	2,214	2,000	2,214	2,000
Total	20,914	20,550	20,914	20,550

APPENDIX XXII.—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1933-34.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward	2,70,710	2,50,654	2,48,792	2,08,000
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
His Highness's Privy purse	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Maintenance of Maharaja's Family and Temples	41,460	41,652	41,556	41,062
Allowance to the dewan at Brinlaban	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Pay of Maharaja's Companion	2,400	2,400	1,581	2,207
His Highness's personal Contingencies	13,500	13,500	13,499	13,485
Pujas and Ceremonies including Sradhas	19,000	19,000	17,376	12,400
Miscellaneous Ceremonies	2,440	2,148	250	741
Educational expenses of H. H.'s sons	13,000	25,000	13,180	27,068
Total	1,53,000	1,64,900	1,48,598	1,53,740
VIII.—STATE WORKS.				
State Works	1,19,500	99,808	1,25,413	1,12,085
IX.—MILITARY POLICE.				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	30,147	46,218	30,154	29,286
Contingencies	14,537	11,404	17,159	16,574
Total	44,684	57,652	47,313	45,860
X.—CIVIL POLICE.				
Pay of Establishment	15,000	15,613	14,904	15,108
Travelling Allowance	600	580	586	600
Contingencies	3000	2,526	2,207	1,757
TOTAL	18,600	18,724	17,737	17,465
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	3,540	3,400	3,042	3,003
Clothing, Food and Miscellaneous	10,870	11,600	9,860	13,303
Manufacture	4,000	3,000	2,027	2,108
Expenses of Manipuri Prisoners transferred to Andamans and Syihet Jail	2,000	2,000	767	1,108
TOTAL	20,410	20,000	17,292	20,512
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance to Medical Officer	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Travelling Allowance	600	600	111	150
Pay of Jail and Police Sub-Assistant Surgeon	800	1,803	725	1,150
Pay of other Establishment	5,697	4,839	5,476	5,561
Vaccination Establishment	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,450
Medicine, Diet and Contingencies	9,500	10,000	9,033	9,048
Leprosy Asylum	1,000	1,000	1,000	300
Foot Asylum	1,000	1,000	847	800
TOTAL	21,327	22,002	20,081	19,030
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of Establishment	27,276	33,468	26,518	32,767
Capital Grant	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,200
Contribution to Johnston's School and Bengali School	7,800	8,000	7,650	5,035
Scholarships	10,731	7,648	9,715	8,688
Books and Stationery and Printing Expenses	600	600	143	301
Salaries	500	700	717	600
Miscellaneous	800	800	625	3,080
TOTAL	52,007	53,277	49,370	56,280
Total	3,10,443	3,33,017	3,15,466	2,80,824

XVII
APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipality during the
1923-24.

EXPENDITURE.—Concluded.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward	7,10,239	5,93,017	8,78,400	5,99,820
XIV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS.				
Expedition and Tours	1,000	1,000	12	5
XV.—TRIBUTE.				
Tribute	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.				
Establishment	2,443	2,448	2,400	2,434
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	523	1,270
Travelling Expenses including Establishment	4,061	3,882	2,950	3,106
Registration Contingencies and Establishment	1,644	1,630	1,748	1,851
TOTAL.	9,158	9,000	7,621	8,751
XVII.—VETERINARY.				
Establishment	1,752	1,692	1,703	1,692
Travelling Allowance	200	200	237	357
Contingencies	2,308	2,208	2,080	1,425
TOTAL.	4,260	4,100	4,000	3,514
XVIII.—WATER WORKS LOAN AND FLOOD LOAN.				
Repayment of Loan	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
XIX.				
Gratuity and Pension	3,000	3,000	1,163	2,000
XX.				
Census				23
XXI.—WATER-WORKS MAINTENANCE.				
Water-works Maintenance	9,008	12,174	9,473	8,700
TOTAL.	7,21,817	7,57,291	7,32,583	7,38,000
New Building and Miscellaneous Advance paid during the year			1,000	845
Recovery of House Building and Miscellaneous Advances (adjusted by short drawn of pay bills.)				845
Total Expenditure of the year	7,21,817	7,57,291	7,33,583	7,38,845
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT LOAN.—				
From General Purpose	15,207			
From Water works Fund	10,400			
Total.	25,607			
Outstanding Balance				

